

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1828.

[NO. 165.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Thomas Trotter

Is appointed Agent for Yates & McIntyre for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, Petition for partition of Lands.
Alston Spratt & Eliza's his wife, do.

It is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

J. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t62.—pr. adv. \$2.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers.
WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—53tf.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARTLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
57tf JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

Notice.

AT a late meeting of the Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company, they agreed to sell yarn and cloth in future, at the following rates; but reserving unto themselves the privilege of rising or falling, as circumstances may justify. They now offer to sell at the following prices, for cash, or produce at cash prices, viz:

Cotton Yarn Nos. 5 & 6, 32½ cts. per lb.
7 & 8, 35 cts. per lb.
9 & 10, 37½ cts. per lb.
11, 42½ cts. per lb.
12, 47½ cts. per lb.
13, 52½ cts. per lb.

Any quantity of yarn under 5 lbs. of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, they will sell at 37½ cts. per lb. They also propose to sell Cloth by the bolt, made of yarn No. 9, about 700, and one yard wide, at 20 cents per yard; any quantity under a bolt, at 25 cents per yard. Every 24 yards of the cloth will generally weigh a pound.

They likewise offer the following prices for produce, in the way of an exchange, viz:—

Corn, per bush. 43½
Flaxseed, do. 62½
Wheat, do. 100
Picked cotton, 1st qual. 8 cts. Seed do. 2c.
Lard, 9 cts. per lb. Beeswax, 25

But should any person wish to trade at the former prices, they will still continue to allow 5 cts. per lb. for seed cotton, and 11 cents per lb. for picked cotton, and sell yarn and cloth as formerly. These are the prices that they will give at the factory.
JAS. BIVINGS.

Dec. 1, 1827.—2644

Attachments and Bonds

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to have above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for GOODS.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.
HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinn vs. Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment \$7 50, p. levied on land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to show cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and costs.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t69pr. adv. \$2 75

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6t69—pr. adv. \$2 75

Land for Sale.

ON the 21st day of January next, viz: on the 3d Monday of said month, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will sell to the highest bidder, by an order from the Court of Equity, the plantation on which David Johnson, deceased, formerly lived, adjoining the lands of William Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Matthew Bain and Wm. McComb, and of others; containing, by estimation, 275 acres. Three hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; on the balance, a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and satisfactory security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. C.

Dec. 14, 1827.—6t65—pr. adv. \$2.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Smith, Jr. lying on big Sugar Creek, opposite the former residence of Mr. Richard Springs, in the Indian Land. The cleared upland, of which there are about SIXTY ACRES, is nearly all fresh and well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn. The low ground is rich and well suited to Corn or small grain. On the premises are all the necessary outbuildings, for the comfortable residence of a family. To purchasers, I will make the terms very easy, or I would rent it on the usual terms, or lease it for a term of time.
JOHN IRWIN.
Charlotte, Dec. 8, 1827.—3t63r.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in June last, a negro fellow, 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar, it is believed, on his breast. He is supposed to be harbored somewhere between Charlotte and my residence, as he has been frequently seen. Whoever will apprehend said negro and return him to me, near Tuckasee Ford, or give me information so I get him, or secure him in any jail, shall be entitled to the above reward.
ROBERT WILSON.

Nov. 27, 1827.—3t65r

The name of the above runaway is Cesar.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will please call and settle immediately, as no indulgence can be given. HIDES will not be taken in discount of debts made in leather and harness, sold entirely for CASH; or dry hides, at 12½ cents per lb. will be received in hand.
JAMES T. ASBURY.

December 17, 1827.—2t63.

Deeds for sale at this Office

Politics of the Day.

From the National Journal.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF GENERAL JACKSON—SETTLED.

After a candid perusal of the following correspondence, which we find in the Illinois Intelligencer of the 1st instant, not a doubt can remain in the minds of our readers as to the character of the opinion entertained by Mr. Jefferson, of the qualifications and fitness of General Jackson for the Presidency. The letters of Governor Coles and Mr. Gilmer are conclusive on the point. Mr. Jefferson treated the qualifications of Gen. Jackson with unaffected contempt; and regarded "the extraordinary vote he had received," as ground on which to establish "a doubt of the durability of our institutions."

It appears from Mr. Gilmer's letter, that Mr. Jefferson was also inimical to the claims of Mr. Adams. Participating in the Virginia feeling, this was to be expected. But his dislike of Mr. Adams was exclusively political. He had given evidence, by the confidence he had himself reposed in him, that he regarded him as qualified by intellect and knowledge for high trusts; and there is nothing in the manner in which he is described as touching the claims of Mr. Adams, which can parallel the contemptuous phrase and feeling which mark his reference to General Jackson.

We invite our readers every where to read the facts as detailed in the following letters:

MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 3
November 28, 1827.

GENTLEMEN:—I have seen with regret, that a remark made by Mr. Jefferson to me, in the freedom of social and friendly intercourse, and which I repeated in the same spirit to a friend last winter, should have found its way into the newspapers.—My reluctance to appear before the public, and giving publicity to an expression used in conversation, has restrained me from noticing the many unjustifiable versions and animadversions which its publication has given rise to; or yielding to the frequent applications made to me by many of my friends and acquaintances, to make known Mr. Jefferson's opinion of Gen. Jackson's qualifications and fitness for the presidency. Nor should I now be induced to depart from my purpose of remaining silent, but for the extraordinary efforts which have been made, and the peculiar character of some of the parties concerned, to disprove the correctness of the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, as expressed to, and repeated by me. After what has past, I do not feel myself at liberty any longer to decline making explanations, which have become the more necessary from the erroneous assertions recently attributed to me, and the improper use made of my name in the public journals: I shall, therefore, so far yield to the call contained in your letter of the 20th inst. as to make, in reply to it, the following statement; under the conviction, that it has become not less due to me and to the occasion, than to the opinions of so respectable a portion of my fellow-citizens; and with the full persuasion that if there be anything objectionable in my conduct, an excuse will be found in the fact of my name having been brought before the public, without my consent, the improper liberties taken with it, and the unjustifiable attempts made in disparagement, not merely of my memory, but of my character.

On the 11th of August, 1825, while on a visit to Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello, I had a very long and highly interesting conversation with him, in relation to the last presidential election; in which he spoke very freely and fully of men and of things, and dwelt at considerable length on the character, principles and conduct of the gentlemen who had been candidates. He expatiated dispassionately, and without reserve; drew comparisons, made discriminations, and described, in his usual forcible language, the good and bad traits in the character of each. He gave the decided preference to Mr. Crawford, and said it was greatly to be regretted that he should have lost his health, and with it his election. Having failed to elect him, he expressed gratification that the choice had fallen on Mr. Adams; to whom, he said, he had objections, several of which he explained; but conceived him to be more safe and fit, and by his acquirements and habits of life, by far better qualified than Gen. Jackson to discharge the duties of the Presidency. In a word, he spoke of Mr. Adams as an enlightened and experienced statesman; of Gen. Jackson as a valiant and successful soldier—with no other pretensions to the Chief Magistracy than that derived from his military services. While conversing about Gen. Jackson, I took occasion to say, that the great zeal which had been displayed to elect the General, and the extraordinary vote he had received, had made me doubt of the durability of our free institutions. Mr. Jefferson braced himself in his seat, looked steadfastly at me, and in the most emphatic manner, said: "I have no doubt me to doubt more than any thing which has occurred since the revolution." This part of the conversation I repeated to Mr. Williams, and which I regret has found its way into the newspapers, and subjected me to the necessity of making this communication.

The conversation I held with Mr. Jefferson was not a confidential one. Believing, however, the language to have been more free and full than he would have held with every one, I have thought it due to that confidence and discretion, which is tacitly reposed in friends, and usual in the freedom of social intercourse, not to speak of it indiscriminately, much less to give it publicity in the newspapers. But I have felt myself at liberty, using, as I conceived, a proper discretion, to repeat, both before and since his death, many of his remarks to particular persons; some of whom were his neighbors, and others his intimate and confidential friends, in the same manner, as, I supposed, he himself would have done, or as I would repeat the free remarks of any other friend made to me under similar circumstances. And in one instance, I communicated the substance of those he had made in relation to Gen. Jackson in a letter to a mutual friend in Richmond, Virginia. Though in some respects it might be desirable, in consequence of what has past, to give more in detail the remarks of Mr. Jefferson, there are other and obvious reasons which induce me to prefer transcribing the brief statement contained in that letter, as it was written by me near two months before I heard of the death or even illness of Mr. Jefferson, to one who had been in favour of the election of Mr. Crawford, was in opposition to the Federal Administration, and an intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson, residing not remote from him; and who, if he thought I had in any respect misconceived Mr. Jefferson's opinions, or expressed them in language too strong, would, I presumed, have had frequent personal opportunities of ascertaining their accuracy from that great man himself. In the letter above alluded to, written from this place, and dated May 29th, 1826, are the following remarks:

"If the Crawford men determine to support Jackson, I for one cannot go with them. And I am happy to know I shall have the company of Messrs. Jefferson and Gilmer. The former (Mr. Jefferson) told me last summer that the zeal which had been displayed in favour of making Jackson President, had made him doubt of the duration of the Republic—that he did not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office—that he had been in various civil offices, and had made a figure in none—and that he had completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an Executive trust in Florida—in a word, said the venerable old Patriarch, 'there are one hundred men in Albemarle county better qualified for the Presidency.'"

These were the opinions expressed by Mr. Jefferson to me in August, 1825, and were greatly amplified and illustrated by references to, and statements of, the official and personal conduct of General Jackson. Whether Mr. Jefferson afterwards changed his opinions, and thought better of Jackson or worse of Adams, I know not; for soon after holding this conversation with him, I returned to Illinois, and did not again visit Virginia until last winter: When, I must here be permitted to add, among his numerous friends and acquaintances with whom I conversed, I do not recollect to have met with a single individual who did not seem to be perfectly aware of the low estimation in which he held the civil talents and qualifications of Gen. Jackson.—Many of these persons I could refer to, and repeat expressions they informed me they had heard Mr. Jefferson use, did the occasion require it, or justify my bringing their names before the public. I feel myself, however, at liberty, from the manner I have received the information, to say, that Garret Minor has a letter from his brother, the late Peter Minor, the neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson, detailing opinions expressed by Mr. Jefferson, which, I am informed, are very similar to those he expressed to me. I understand Mr. Minor's conversation with Mr. Jefferson to have been subsequent to mine.

From my knowledge of Mr. Jefferson, I was convinced he would not be pleased with some parts of the Executive message of December, 1825; nor with some of the principles avowed, and measures advocated, by the Administration and its friends, in Congress. I felt persuaded that these things would render him less satisfied with the present Executive, and should not have been surprised to have heard that he was desirous of seeing the Government administered by another.

me to doubt more than any thing which has occurred since the revolution." This part of the conversation I repeated to Mr. Williams, and which I regret has found its way into the newspapers, and subjected me to the necessity of making this communication.

opinions expressed by him, and under the influence of the deep impression made by them, I was not prepared to hear that that other was Gen. Jackson; especially when I called to mind expressions in which he had animadverted with severity on the repeated instances in which Gen. Jackson had manifested an arbitrary and ungovernable disposition, in disregarding orders, laws, and the Constitution, and substituting his own will, whenever he thought, by so doing, he could effect a favorite object, or promote the service in which he was engaged—a propensity which, Mr. Jefferson said, was highly objectionable and dangerous in an officer, however honest and patriotic he might be. In short, the impression left on my mind was such, that it was impossible for me to conceive, under any circumstances, that Mr. Jefferson could look with complacency, much less be anxious for the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

In the month of May last, just as I was setting out from Albemarle in Virginia, to return to Illinois, I perceived, greatly to my surprise and regret, that my name had been introduced into the electioneering harangues, and newspaper paragraphs of the day; and that some prejudiced partisans were disposed to call in question the correctness of the statement, said to have been made by me, and to traduce my character. Fearing from the temper displayed that I should be further attacked and finally driven in self defence to make a public statement in relation to Mr. Jefferson's opinions of General Jackson; and recollecting a conversation I had last winter with Thomas W. Gilmer, a gentleman of talents and of high respectability, at Charlottesville, and learning that he had repeated the same remarks to many others, I took the liberty to address him a note, his answer to which is herewith enclosed. The statement of Mr. Gilmer, who was a near neighbor of Mr. Jefferson, you will find is fully confirmatory of mine as to the unfavorable light in which the sage of Monticello viewed General Jackson as a statesman, and of my impression that this unfavorable opinion "was notorious among those who possessed any share of his confidence;" and if it be not as much in detail, it more than sustains my statement, of the total unfitness of General Jackson, in the estimation of Mr. Jefferson, for the Presidency, in the expression, which Mr. Gilmer says he heard Mr. Jefferson "utter with a tone of sportive, almost of contemptuous derision," that "one might as well make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson." I am, very respectfully,
EDWARD COLES.

To Messrs. Farquhar, Breese, Ford, Pickett, McKee, Lippincott, Miller, and Todd.

Copy of a letter from T. W. Gilmer, Esq. to Edward Coles, dated Charlottesville, May 27, 1827.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 22d was handed me this moment. I am truly mortified at the harsh and indecorous use which has been made of your name in connection with what seems to have been a private conversation. The truth is, if it must be told, that Mr. Jefferson made no secret of his opinions of Gen. Jackson. As a soldier and patriot, the General was regarded by Mr. Jefferson, as by the American people, with admiration and gratitude. I speak more from information derived from others, than of what I know myself, when I say, that Mr. Jefferson's opinions of Gen. Jackson as a statesman was less favorable. I believe his opinion on this subject was notorious among those who possessed any share of his confidence. I remember to have heard Mr. Jefferson, on one occasion, use an expression, which struck me, not so much by the sentiment it contained, (which, indeed, was then a very common one in Virginia,) as the style in which it was made. Speaking of the several candidates for the Presidency, before the last election, he remarked that "one might as well make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson." These words made an indelible impression on my memory. They were uttered with a tone of sportive, almost of contemptuous derision. Mr. Jefferson was discarding, at the time when this remark was elicited, on the proneness of the multitude to give a man who possessed one virtue, credit for others which he did not possess; or of the want of discrimination in the public mind, where any thing like enthusiasm and favoritism was mingled with a subject. It is due perhaps to justice and truth, to add, that Mr. Jefferson, so far as I know, entertained opinions equally unfavorable of the fitness of John Q. Adams, as a statesman. I think, in the conversation just alluded to, he spoke of him as having been always one thing in politics, and having undergone no actual change since the days of his pupillage in the school of

I have detailed, as you requested, what I remember of the conversation of which we spoke last winter when together. I have repeatedly heard others speak of Mr. Jefferson's sentiments on this subject. I do not recollect to have heard Mr. Jefferson say any thing in relation to Gen. Jackson after the late election, and it is not for me to surmise what might have been his opinion at this time, were he alive. I must say, in conclusion, that I am grieved to find that the press has stooped so far below its proper dignity as to use such unbecoming means, to instruct or convince the public. Yours, with very great respect,

THO. W. GILMER.
Edward Coles, Esq.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.—Mr. Jones from the Military Committee, to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the Militia Laws, as to the time, which Captains shall keep men under arms.

Mr. Ramsay presented a bill relative to the sale of the estate of Infants. Mr. Brodnax a bill to amend an act passed in 1825, to continue in force the provisions of an act passed in 1818, directing a road to be laid out and opened from Leaksville in Rockingham, by Rockford in Surry to Wilkesborough. Read the 1st time.

The bill to improve the Navigation of the Cape Fear passed its first reading.

Mr. Reinhardt presented the petition of John Davis of Lincoln for a pension, and Mr. Shuford the petition of Thomas Martin, to be restored to credit, which were referred.

The resignation of Francis Young, Col. Com. of the 2nd Regiment of the militia of Ireland, was read and accepted.

MONDAY, Dec. 31st.—Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in relation to the laws concerning usury, stating that it is inexpedient to legislate with regard to any amendments to them.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1.—Mr. Shober, from the Com. on Prop. and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit Thomas Martin of Rutherford county.

Mr. Williams of Martin, a bill to secure to Jane Becknell of Ashe county, property hereafter acquired, which were read the first time and subsequently the second and third time.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported a resolution to place John Davis of Lincoln, on the Pension list, which was read the first time.

The bill to erect an Arsenal on the Capital square—the bill relative to the sale of the estate of Infants—the bill concerning the Committee of Finance in Montgomery—the bill prescribing the time for the sale of land and slaves in Ashe—the bill to incorporate St. John's Lodge in Lenoir—the bill to incorporate Enfield Lodge in Halifax—read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to encourage the destruction of wolves in Ashe, was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.—The engrossed bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Gold Mining Company, was read the first time.

Mr. Hill from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to re-establish a Turnpike Road in Burke county, which was read the first time.

A message was received from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House in the following bills, viz: to amend an act passed in 1823, respecting the reservations of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty, from the Cherokee Indians; a bill supplementary to the acts relative to the power of the Courts of Equity in cases of partition; concerning the appointments of Clerks of the Superior Courts, and Clerks and Masters in Equity; concerning the election of County Surveyors in Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Wake, Ashe, and Howard; to regulate the payment of the salary of the Public Printer, and prescribing the manner in which printing shall be done for the Departments; a resolution in favor of the Administrator of Thomas Elliot of Mecklenburg. These bills and resolutions were read the first time, and subsequently the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled.

JANUARY 4, 1828.—On Monday last, in the House of Commons, Mr. Alexander submitted a resolution, which was adopted appointing a select committee to enquire what measures the Legislature can adopt, if any to protect the local Banks of the State, and consequently the interests of the State, and its citizens against the destructive operations of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. On the same day, the bill to repeal the act creating a fund for the establishment of common schools, and the bill to repeal the act for the encouragement of agriculture and family domestic manufactures were indefinitely postponed.

The bill to establish the county of Macon passed its second reading, 64 to 60. On Tuesday, Mr. Fisher from the select Committee, to whom was referred

the Resolution relative to the encouragement which this State could give consistent with proper policy, to the establishment of Cotton and Wollen manufactures and to the growing of wool, made an interesting report, favorable to the establishment of such factories in this State, and to the raising of sheep. This report shall be given to our readers hereafter.

On introducing the bill in the Senate, on Saturday last, for the repeal of the present Electoral law, Mr. McEachin made the following remarks:

Mr. Speaker, I crave the indulgence of the Senate, whilst I make a few remarks, explanatory of my object in introducing this important bill and especially at so late an hour of the session. I am aware, Sir, that my motives may be improperly assailed and that my intentions will be construed into a wish to paralyze the strength of the State, to the prejudice of one candidate but to the interest of the other. On this subject, Sir, I am disposed to be frank. Notwithstanding my preference is open and decided: yet neither of the competitors with me is a favorite candidate; No, Sir, my object is in compliance with the wish of the People, to place the election in the most plain and simple view practicable, regardless of what effect it may produce in the result of the election. The People in the adjoining counties of Anson, Richmond, and Cumberland, so far as I know, and in the county of Robeson, where I have a much more extensive acquaintance, have the provisions contained in the bill upon your table closely at heart.—They feel deeply interested, & have been, ever since the repeal of the act of 1812, of which this bill is a true transcript. It is evident that at the approach of each electoral election, since the repeal of that act, the excitement has been greater, till now it is higher than at any former period, and this excitement is as common to the partisans of one as to the other of the competing candidates. The People in the County, which I have the honor in part to represent have requested me to vote for such a bill as the one now under consideration, and they have instructed me to introduce such a one, provided no other person would do it. I have waited with patience until now, in hopes it would come from some more auspicious hands than mine, but this not being the case, I have not shrunk from the task, but with that firmness and independence which it must will ever be the characteristic of an honest man in the conscientious discharge of his duty, placed the bill on your table. It remains now with the Senate to dispose of the same, and I hope it will do so in accordance with republican principles and permit the People to vote understandingly, under a system by which they can select a person in whom they have unbounded confidence to vote for a Chief Magistrate of the Union.

Mr. Williams of Martin, moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill and called for the yeas and nays on his motion.

Mr. Bailey of Pasquotank, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was not agreed to. And the question being taken on the indefinite postponement, those who voted in the affirmative were,

Messrs. Askew of Bertie, Askew of Hertford, Alexander, Burgin, Bailey, Beasley, Broadnax, Burney, Drake, Dobson, Davenport, Devane, Hurst, Harrell, Holloman, Hinton, Hawkins, Love of Haywood, McDowell, Matthews, McDaniel, Montgomery, Nuttall, Owen, Pickett, Ramsay, Riddick, Royal, Spaight of Craven, Sal-year, Smith, Sanderson, Scott, Shober, Sherrard, Thompson, Vanhook, Wilson of Camden, Walton, Wilson of Edgecomb, Whitfield, Williams of Martin and Ward.—43.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Bethune, Deberry, Davidson, Fuller, Franklin, Gray, Joiner, Locke, Love of Richmond, McMillan, McNeill, McEachin, Parker, Reinhardt, and Williams of Beaufort.—16.

CAPITONS

Of Acts passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the Session of 1827—28.

1. An act concerning the State Bank of N. Carolina. [Authorises and directs the Speaker of the Senate to exercise all the duties and powers in the meetings of the Stockholders, and in the Board of Directors of the State Bank, heretofore exercised by the Public Treasurer.]
2. To alter the act of 1804, fixing the time for paying purchase money into the Treasury on entries of land. [Extends the time for paying such money until the 1st January, 1828.]
3. Prescribing upon what evidence the Public Treasurer shall receive the purchase money for vacant and unappropriated land. [The want of the entry taker's certificates supplied by the warrant and plat of survey being filed with the Secretary of State. He is to grant a certificate, on which the Treasurer is to receive the purchase money.]
4. Extending the time for registering grants and mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift. [Allows two years further time.]
5. Increasing the penalty of the official bonds of the clerks of the several courts of record in this State, and providing for the deposit and safe keeping of said bonds. [The bond to be in the sum of ten thousand dollars. Bonds of the clerks of the Superior Courts to be deposited in the offices of the clerks of the County Courts, and vice versa as to the clerks of the County Courts and clerks and masters in equity. Said bonds to be registered in the register's office; a certified copy thereof to be received in evidence; Judges of the Superior Courts and Justices of the County Courts to cause the bonds of the clerks of their respective courts to be acknowledged before them, and to give a certificate of such acknowledgment.]

ment. Any clerk who shall enter upon the duties of his office before giving bond, shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars.]

6. Allowing the right of challenge to the State in certain cases. [Authorises the prosecuting officer in behalf of the State to challenge peremptorily four in all criminal cases of a capital nature.]

7. Concerning the Public Treasury. [Enforcing in a more rigid manner the accountability of the Treasurer, and incorporating the several acts of Assembly relative to the Treasury.]

8. Subjecting bail to costs. [Whenever a scire facias shall issue against bail, and said bail shall not, at the term of the Court to which he is bound to appear, be discharged from his liability by the death or surrender of his principal, the bail shall be liable for all costs.]

9. Supplementary to the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors. [Provides that whenever any debtor shall file a schedule of his effects, all debts due to such debtor shall vest in the sheriff, who is authorized to sue for and collect the same; and the monies so collected to be distributed among the creditors.]

10. To amend the act of 1777, establishing courts of law, and regulating the proceedings therein. [Any person surrendered to the Sheriff after the return court, or committed to the custody of the Sheriff upon a surrender in court, shall have liberty, before final judgment, to give other bail.]

11. Making it the duty of sheriffs, coroners and constables, to serve all notices required to be given in proceedings at law or equity.

12. Reducing the number of petty misters to two a year. [Captains to muster their companies once in six months.]

13. Appropriating 6,232 dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of Cape Fear river below Wilmington.

14. Prescribing the duty of the committee of Finance. [Requires them, immediately on entering on their duty of the finances, to count all the money in the Treasury, and report the amount to the Legislature.]

15. To change the time of holding the Supreme Court of this State. [Fixes the time of holding said Court on the first Monday in June and December.]

16. Amending the different acts concerning dower. [The jury not restricted to assign dower in every separate tract; but may assign in one or more, having regard to the interest of the heirs as well as the widow.]

17. For the relief of persons who have made entries of land with entry takers, or who have had lands surveyed by surveyors, who have not renewed their bonds agreeably to law. [Entries and surveys made in the offices of entry takers and by surveyors, who have not renewed their bonds agreeably to law, rendered valid.]

18. Supplemental to the act of the present session, entitled "an act to alter an act, entitled 'an act to amend the 4th section of the act passed in 1804.' [The provisions of said act to continue in force to the end of the Session.]

19. Amending the act of 1824, giving the assent of North-Carolina to, and enforcing in this State, certain acts of the Legislature of Tennessee, relating to the Smoky Mountain turnpike road. [Authorises the stockholders of said road to discharge their subscriptions by labor instead of money; and the appropriation of the State not to be paid until the road is completed.]

20. To continue in force the act of last session, entitled "an act to revive and continue in force an act, passed in the year 1824, to alter and amend an act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands, sold under the authority of this State." [Continues in force said act until the meeting of the next General Assembly.]

21. Amending the 2d section of the act of 1801, so far as regards salvage. [Provides for the appointment of two commissioners, one to be selected by each party; and in case they disagree, they are to select an umpire. If any party should be dissatisfied with the decision, an appeal may be made to the Superior Court.]

22. Amending the act of 1820, entitled "an act to amend an act, entitled 'an act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise.'"

23. Ceding to the United States a point of marsh on the south side of Neuse river, for the purpose of erecting thereon a light house.

24. Continuing in force the act of 1823, directing a geological and mineralogical survey to be made of the State. [Continues in force the said act for one year.]

25. Amending the act of 1823, respecting the reservation of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. [Whenever the Governor has reason to believe that the title set up by any Indian, or person claiming under any Indian, to a reservation under the treaties of 1816 and 1819, is not good, it shall be his duty to employ counsel to defend the title by the State.]

26. Relative to the sale of the estates of infants. [On application of the guardian of an infant, setting forth that the estate of the infant would be materially benefitted by a sale, the court of equity to whom the application is made may decree a sale, provided the facts set forth in the petition be found to be true.]

27. Providing more effectually for the representation of the Stock of the State held in the State Bank. [Authorises the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller, to appoint a person to represent the State at the annual meetings of the Stockholders of said Bank.]

28. To erect an Arsenal on the south west of the Capital Square.

29. Supplementary to the acts relative to the power of Courts of Equity in cases of partition. [Whenever a court of equity shall order the sale of real estate belonging to joint tenants in coparcenary, the court at their discretion may direct such sale to be made on the premises, or at any place within the county.]

30. For the relief of clerks of courts and clerks and masters in equity. [Exempts clerks of the County, Superior and Supreme Courts, and clerks and masters in equity from the penalties prescribed by the act of 1823, entitled "an act to amend and extend the provisions of an act to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this State," who shall account for, and pay into the Treasury by the 1st March next, all the monies they were bound, by the before recited act, to have paid by the 1st December last.]

31. Extending the provisions of the act of 1822, granting further time to perfect titles of lands within this State. [Extends the provisions of said act to the 1st January, 1829.]

32. Limiting the appointment of Solicitor General and Solicitors, to four years.

33. Making provision for widows when they dissent from the wills of their husbands. [Allows the widow of a testator, out of her husband's estate, one year's provisions, in the same manner as if her husband had died intestate.]

34. Prescribing the manner in which staves, heading and shingles shall hereafter be inspect-

ed. [Ten hundred staves, heading or shingles, to be considered a thousand, and not twelve hundred as heretofore.]

35. Concerning the tax to be paid by persons peddling on certain streams. [Persons peddling on the south side of Albemarle Sound, and the waters emptying therein, (Roanoke and Cashie excepted,) to pay a tax of five dollars in each county in which they shall peddle.]

36. Amending the act of 1815, appointing public registers, and directing the method to be observed in conveying lands, goods and chattels, and for preventing fraudulent deeds and mortgages.

37. Concerning the appointment of a keeper of the State House, and for the preservation of the statue of Washington.

38. To amend the act of 1826, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians. [Directs the Treasurer to pay to the surveyor, chain bearers, &c. employed in surveying said lands, the sums due them, as certified by the commissioners appointed under the act of 1826.]

39. In addition to the acts relative to weights and measures. [Makes it the duty of the justices of the county courts, which have not provided sealed weights, measures, stamps and brands, directed to be provided by the act of 1741, to provide the same at the charge of their respective counties.]

40. Concerning the entry of lands now covered by the waters of any of the lakes of this State. [Prohibits entry takers from receiving entries of such lands.]

41. Compelling the county trustee of each county to report the expenditures of the county in the prosecution and punishment of insolvent offenders.

42. To regulate the payment of the salary of the Public Printer, Treasurer, and Clerk of the Treasury Department, and to prescribe the manner in which printing shall hereafter be done for the Departments of State, and for the preservation of the public buildings.

43. Supplemental to the act of this session, entitled "an act to alter an act entitled 'an act to amend the 4th section of an act passed in 1814.'"

44. Respecting certain reservations claimed by Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Nation. [Provides for the appointment of a commissioner by the Governor, to inquire into the titles of certain tracts of land claimed by individuals of the Cherokee Nation, and contract for the purchase of such tracts as said Indians shall have a good title for.]

45. Directing what construction shall be given to contingent executory limitations.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Authorising Thomas Brown, of Haywood county, to erect two gates on the road leading from Franklin down the Tennessee river.

Altering the names of Lindsey Green Doty and Edward Tidwell, orphans, of Rutherford county.

Compelling the Sheriff of Burke to give written summons to the jurors of said county.

Altering the boundary line between the first and second regiments of Buncombe.

Securing to Jane Wilson of Buncombe, such property as she may hereafter acquire.

Amending the sale law in Rutherford county.

Establishing a turnpike road in Buncombe county.

Repealing the act of 1826 appointing commissioners to lay off and cause to be opened a public road from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton.

Authorising and directing the Sheriff of Rowan to collect the taxes imposed by the commissioners of Salisbury.

To keep open the Tuckasega and Tennessee rivers, and their tributary streams, in Haywood county.

Authorising the county court of Rowan to appoint a committee of finance.

Concerning the election of county surveyors in the counties of Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Wilkes, Ashe and Haywood.

Incorporating the North Carolina Gold Mining Company.

Establishing and regulating a turnpike road in Haywood county.

Prescribing the time at which the county trustees of Randolph shall be elected and make their settlement.

Prescribing the time for the sale of land and slaves in Ashe county.

Repealing the act of 1820, directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named and in certain cases, so far as respects the county of Randolph.

Prescribing the manner in which lands shall be hereafter advertised for sale for taxes in the counties of Anson and Surry.

Concerning the wardens of the poor for the counties of Washington, Randolph, Davidson, Camden, Lincoln and Wake.

To add all that part of the 2d regiment of Burke lying south of the Catawba river to the 1st regiment.

Authorising Isaac T. Avery to establish a turnpike road in Burke county.

Amending the act of 1810 entitled "an act passed in the year 1809, entitled 'an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed relative to the removal of obstructions to the passage of fish up the several rivers within this State,' as relates to the Peedee and Yadkin rivers.

Repealing the act of 1826 appointing commissioners to build a new court house in Surry county.

Incorporating the North Carolina Institution for the instruction of deaf and dumb.

As a consequence of the unusual warm weather for the season, we have observed in the borough of Salisbury, as well as in the country adjacent, that the turnips standing in the field have "gone to seed," and are now in bloom!

Western Carolinian.

Africa.—Mr. Rousseau, the French Consul-general at Tripoli, has despatched to the Geographical Society of Paris a great number of itineraries, accompanied with drawings, and some particular details with respect to the wandering tribes in the kingdom of Tripoli and in the interior of Africa, which will serve as a supplement to his "Genealogical Table of the Arab Tribes." He has also promised to send an exact description of the city of Aleppo. M. Rousseau has been so fortunate as to procure the first volume of the *Ibn-Battoutin*, and hopes soon to have a copy of the second volume. This work is the more valuable, as it is known in Europe only from fragments. He has also obtained *Ibn-Khaldoun*, which treats of the Asiatic nations in general, and especially of the Arab Tribes. Finally, M. Rousseau is in possession of a very interesting History of Tripoli, which he intends to translate, and dedicate to the Geographical Society.

Tombuctoo.—It appears that there exists a detailed history of this city, written by Sidi-Ahmed-Baba, a native of Darawan, a small town in the country of Kentes, which history, however, does not go farther back than the 510th year of the Hejira, the 1116th of Christ. The Arabic author attributes the foundation of this city to a female of the horde of Touricks, called Buktou, who established herself in a cabin on the banks of the Nile of the negroes, which was shaded by a bushy tree. She had some sheep; and she delighted in preforming the duties of hospitality to travellers of her nation. Her habitation soon became a sacred asylum;—a place of repose and enjoyment for the neighboring tribes, who were called Tin-Buktou; that is, belonging to Buktou. At length, various tribes came and established themselves there forming a vast entrenched camp, which was afterwards converted into a great and populous city.

Professor Brocchi, so well known by his numerous works on geology and conchology, and who was employed for five years in travelling through Africa, at the charge of the Pacha of Egypt as director of a company of European miners, died, just as he was on the point of returning to Europe with the result of his various researches.

Canadian Affairs.—The Montreal Courant of the 19th instant, states, that on the previous afternoon a meeting of persons opposed to the administration of Lord Dalhousie took place in the new building of J. M. Quessel, esq. in the rear of Montreal Bank, at which an immense number of persons attended. Mr. Viget, M. P. spoke for a length of time in French, on the difficulties which exist between the assembly and the executive.—Mr. Cuvelier then addressed the assembly in English; each of the speakers commented in severe terms on the conduct of Lord Dalhousie. Several resolutions of impeachment against the governor were then read (in French and English alternately,) which are to receive signatures and be embodied in a petition to his majesty's government of England for the removal of the present governor in chief.

Havana.—Laborde's Squadron, consisting of one ship of the line, four frigates, and several small vessels, was about to sail from Havana. They have on board 3,500 troops, and about 100 army officers more than are required; as well as \$800,000 in specie. Their destination is unknown, as the utmost secrecy is observed. It is supposed, that they meditate an attack on Carthage.

Natchitoches, Nov. 26.—A rencountre, of a most serious and distressing nature has occurred this morning in St. Dennis-street, between Mr. Jared Cable, of this place, and Dr. B. Delevan, of the United States' Army, which resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. Cable, after receiving a few blows from his antagonist with a heavy stick, by which his left arm was fractured, and his head considerably hurt, shot him through the body. Dr. Delevan, after receiving the wound, pursued his retreating antagonist a few steps, then staggered and fell—being conveyed to Messrs. Harrison and Hopkins' store, he died in a few minutes after.

Unpleasant Affair.—A circumstance has lately happened on the Chatahooc which not timely reconciled, may increase the feuds already existing between the whites and Indians, on our frontiers. An Indian being seen under suspicious circumstances, on the plantation of one of our citizens, was ordered to stop, by a white lad and negro, who were together, and had each a loaded gun. Instead of stopping, the Indian attempted to run, when they both unfortunately fired, and wounded him in two places, from which he shortly after expired. His friends, the Indians, who have no idea of the tardy operations of our courts; among whom conviction, sentence and execution follow in rapid succession, and often in the same hour that the offence is committed, demand satisfaction for the outrage, threatening to wreak their vengeance if the offenders are not given up, on the first person they get in their power. It is said the offenders have fled.

[Macon Telegraph.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1828.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for Mecklenburg county, held in Charlotte on the 9th instant, for the purpose of facilitating the views of the present Administration—HENRY FOSTER, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and HUGH MEESAN Secretary.

It was ordered, that notice be given in the Catawba Journal, that a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg, friendly to the present Administration, will be held in Charlotte, on the 22d of February next, a day dear to freemen, as being the birthday of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" and that the Secretary be directed, through the Corresponding Committees of Lincoln and Cabarrus, to invite a delegation from those counties.

The following Address to the citizens of Mecklenburg was then adopted and ordered to be printed; when the Committee adjourned.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

In soliciting those friendly to the election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, as President of the United States, and of course approving the policy and leading measures of the last and present administration of our national affairs, to attend at this place on Friday, the 22d of February, the Committee of Correspondence would observe:—

That while we cheerfully accord to others the free and unquestionable enjoyment of their own opinions, we claim, in an equal degree, the candid expression of our own. In all republican representative governments, where the public will is the ultimate result of power, intolerance to an honest expression of opinion is criminal, as it renders equivocal the inestimable value of freedom. An expression of that opinion violent in language, seldom produces a change of sentiment; as undignified crimination neither improves the heart nor enlightens the understanding. Sober reason, and facts the result of experience correctly stated, are the proper resort, the only safe standard of political discussions; and a generous acquiescence in the decision of the majority, constitutionally declared, is not only the moral duty, but the undoubted interest of every citizen.

That the policy and measures pursued by the last administration, promoted the prosperity and happiness of the citizens, and the honor and security of the nation, and was reciprocated by the confidence and approbation of the citizens at large, it is presumed will not be contested:—That the policy and measures of the present administration are the same, in all our civil and commercial relations, at home and abroad, and that they have so far led to equally prosperous results, both as to individual and national prosperity, must be evident to every person. Why, then, should we seek to change those measures, which ten years' experience has proved to be so singularly beneficial? What burthen does our national government impose on us? What labour does it require at our hands? It demands of us no taxes—it restricts none of our rights or liberties. Could we even point out a desirable change, in some of the less essential measures of government, are we sure it would better our situation, or secure more firmly to posterity the blessing of equal rights and equal liberty? The experience of every age declares, that there is a manifest danger in changing national affairs, without a certainty that the change will be a national benefit. In politics, more than in any other science, experience proves the ambiguity of theory, that which is theoretically right, being often practically wrong: pursuing the present policy and measures of our government, we have the sure standard of political correctness—we have the experience of ten years of peaceful administration, leading us on to every desirable result.

The selection of our chief magistrate is the elevation of a citizen to the most dignified and responsible station in the civilised world, and is therefore a subject worthy of the calm deliberation of every citizen; a subject in which every person is interested; and a subject on which every citizen, calling to his aid past experience, present enjoyment, and such official facts as must be correct, will be enabled to judge for himself—paying no regard to the misrepresentation of disapproval, the bias of interested declaration, or the uncandid insinuations of party.

In order to form an unprejudiced and correct opinion of the policy and measures of our present administration, we would urge it upon every citizen, carefully to examine the official reports of our Government, and judge for himself:—there he will find facts as they really are, facts which will not be denied; and there is no man but can easily procure them.

As to our Army, you will there see that the resources of the nation are husbanded with care, and the interest and convenience of the frontier settlements attended to. Though it is a perfect state of peace, yet our troops are not fed up in idleness and dissipation; but the greatest promptness, order and economy pre-

served:—they are often employed in erecting their necessary buildings and defences, in cultivating the adjacent lots, in opening roads to a vast extent, from one military post to another, thereby enabling them to act more promptly, when called on to defend the frontier; and by the facility thus afforded to the transportation of munitions and provisions, their expense of subsistence is greatly reduced, producing no small saving of our national funds.

The Engineer Department, when not employed on the fortifications, and other national objects, are promptly sent on to every state, where their services are asked, to assist in selecting, locating and estimating the expense of all such improvements as the individual states may deem proper.

In the Post-Office Department, it will be seen, that during the last year, there has been an increase of mail routes to the amount of 415,214 miles in stages, and of 500,032 miles in sulkeys or on horseback; and yet, after affording this great facility of personal intercourse, and these means of information to every person, there has been saved a revenue to the nation, clear of all expenses, of \$100,000.

In our Naval Department, you will find that energy, care and management worthy of this object, which is esteemed our pride—the protection of our commercial interests, and of our maritime coast.

In our Treasury Department, instead of an empty treasury, a wish for loans, and a resort to direct taxes, you will find every expense of the nation promptly paid; ten millions of the public debt paid off every year, and an estimated balance still left in our treasury, on the first day of January, 1828, of \$6,209,583; and the prospect of next year's funds equally favorable.

We would earnestly recommend a careful perusal of this report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as developing our commercial and other relations. You will find that we import from Great Britain, many millions of dollars worth of her manufactures, many articles the production of her soil; and yet the British government will not allow us to take there, or to her West-India Islands, a single article that we raise, except cotton for her manufactures, and tobacco, on which last she has imposed a duty of 600 per cent. as a protection to the tobacco raised in her colonies. It is true, she has lately, very graciously, privileged us to enter the ports of Bahamas, in ballast, that is, with gold or silver, to purchase salt and fruit, articles she can sell to no other nation; and this is that kind of reciprocity she generally tenders to us.

You will also find, our civil and commercial relations, with all the nations of the earth, to be those of mutual friendship, and to be maintained in an impartial, dignified and decisive manner; and that, as to all our domestic relations, "our internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labours of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup, a portion of enjoyment as large and liberal, as the indulgence of heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth." Why, then, wish to change this peaceful and prosperous course? Retribution for ingratitude and indiscretion, has often spread her desolating hand over the nations of the earth, and left them nothing but regret: let us profit by the experience of ages, and rest contented with our most enviable lot of any nation on this globe.

If, after a candid and unbiassed examination of our past and present situation, and our future prospects under the present measures of our national government, you think it too hazardous to seek a change, more especially when our national affairs must, in that event, be confided to one, however worthy of our esteem, as a military officer—yet, one who has never had the smallest opportunities to become practically acquainted with our intricate and important foreign relations; who has never evidenced any prominent political talents; and whose course through life, has often practically held the civil restrictions and institutions of our country subordinate to his military career. According with these sentiments, we will be happy in an evidence of your approbation at this place, on the 22d of February, when you will have an opportunity of ascertaining correctly, what measures were adopted by the Administration Convention at Raleigh, on the 20th December; and when, we hope, a delegation from Lincoln and Cabarrus counties will attend.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.
Charlotte, Jan. 9th, 1828.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 7th inst. after a session of seven weeks. A list of the public, and a part of the private acts, will be found in this week's paper.

Important Pamphlet.—We have been favored with a copy of a pamphlet, just published at Washington, entitled, "An Address of HENRY CLAY to the public; containing certain testimony in refutation of the charges against him, made by Gen. Andrew Jackson." The address of Mr. Clay, with the testimony, makes 60 pages; and his vindication is not only most complete and triumphant, but the guilt is fastened where it belongs, on the shoulders of his calumniators. Among the mass of evidence furnished, is that of the venerable LAFAYETTE, in a letter to Mr. Clay, dated the 10th of October last. We intend, shortly, to commence the publication of this pamphlet, and continue it from week to week, until the whole is laid before our readers.

It is confidently reported, that Mr. RUSH, Secretary of the Treasury, will be recommended by the Harrisburg (Pa.) Convention, to the friends of the Administration, as a suitable person to support the Vice-Presidency. Should this nomination be made, we hope it will be acquiesced in by Mr. Adams' friends throughout the Union.

Fairness.—An opposition paper, to evidence its desire to show fair play, notices Col. Benton's testimony to Mr. Clay's innocence of the charges preferred against him; but instead of giving the fact as it is, it is palpably misstated. Colonel Benton is represented, on the authority, too, of the Lexington (Va.) Intelligencer, as giving the testimony on the first of December, previous to the election; when that paper, of the 29th November last, says expressly, that Col. Benton made this voluntary avowal, not on the first of December, previous to the election, but "a few days since, while on his way to Washington." Col. Benton declared, that "he did not believe there was any corrupt understanding between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay;" and added, as published in the Lexington paper, "that Mr. Clay had, as early as between the 1st and 15th of December, previous to the election, unequivocally declared to him his determination to vote for Mr. Adams, and that he would not vote for Gen. Jackson. That he (Col. Benton) left the city of Washington to visit his family in this county, about the 15th of December, and that Mr. Clay's declaration to him was previous to that time." Now, if the whole of the above related conversation of Col. Benton had been copied, some color of claim might have been put in to fairness; but when only that part of it is given, in which the Colonel says "he did not believe there was any corrupt understanding between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay," and this belief is represented as having been expressed previous to the election, it is not fair play, whatever else it may be. By this kind of fairness, the value of the testimony is destroyed; for it is reduced to the mere belief of an individual in Mr. Clay's innocence, previous to the commission of the act which is stigmatized as corrupt: it is thus a palpable misrepresentation. With those who act on the principle that "all's fair in politics," such conduct may be considered fair; but with none others.

Seven buildings were destroyed by fire in Cheraw, on the 25th ult. The fire was communicated by a negro, who has since been tried and sentenced to be hung on the 18th instant.

We are indebted to the attention of a friend in Lancaster, Pa. for the letter from which the following is an extract:—
Nat. Journal.

"LANCASTER, Dec. 23, 1827.
"The election in this county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel Mohler, Esq. in the State Legislature, has just closed.

"The Administration candidate, George Hoffman, Esq. has been elected by a majority of 189 votes over his competitors.

"This, we conceive, is a glorious victory—Lancaster county was always considered as the very hot-bed of Jacksonism—it is the county which Mr. Buchanan represents in Congress."

The following is from the Correspondent of the N. York Gazette, under date of 15th:

"I have been once at the State Department since my arrival, and regret to say that Mr. Clay's appearance seems to indicate very ill health. I had never seen him look so thin as now. When Mr. C. first assumed the official duties of his high station his health was not good; and some of his friends, I believe, apprehended that his symptoms were pulmonary. The toils and cares of his office have evidently had rather a hostile influence upon the health of this distinguished statesman."

The late Professor Porson having once exasperated a disputant by the dryness of his sarcasm, the peevish opponent thus addressed him; "Mr. Porson, I beg leave to tell you, sir, that my opinion of you is perfectly contemptible." "Sir," replied Porson, "I never knew an opinion of yours which was not contemptible."

Notice.

I WILL sell, at Public Sale, on the Tuesday of the next January Court, at the Court-House in Lincoln, the remaining shares (17) of Henry Coaner, deceased, in the State Bank of North-Carolina;—and also, at the same time and place, all the shares belonging to said estate, in the Catawba Navigation Company.
Terms, cash. D. M. FORNEY.
Dec. 20, 1827.—3167.

JACKSON MEETING.

THE citizens of Mecklenburg county, friendly to the election of ANDREW JACKSON to the presidency, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 26th of February next. Among other objects of the meeting, is the nomination of an Elector for this District. It is confidently expected, that when the time arrives, every man will be found at his post.
A CITIZEN.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Alexander Gibony vs. Henry Farr. Levied on right of land of Joseph Todd, adjoining Joseph Hudson & Hugh McLure.

It is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next February Court, and there plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Wilson & Connor vs. Nicholas R. Morgan. Levied on the undivided interest of the defendant, in right of his wife, in the lands that Elam Alexander died possessed of, it being one lot in Charlotte, and an interest in a tract of land containing 708 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining Elam Alexander & others.

It is ordered by court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply, judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Thomas Alexander vs. Elijah Alexander. Levied on a negro woman named Julia.

Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that defendant appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Lincoln, N. C. January 1, 1828.

A...Frederick Abernathy, James Altum, Robert Alexander, Miss Elizabeth Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, James Abernathy.
B...Abner Berry, Mathias Barringer, Mrs. Kesiah Brevard, Jonas Bradshaw, William Burke, Abram Bollinger, Absalom Brown, Abram Bennet, Thomas Berry, John M. Bradley, Joseph Brown.

C...Polly Cox, Jeptha Clark, Superior Court Clerk, John Campbell, Thomas Cline, Joel Cowen, Daniel Chrestenbury, Henry Carpenter.
D...Archibald Dellingham, Thomas Davis, Isaac Davis.

E...Mr. England.

F...Thomas Ferguson, Daniel Finger, James Falls.

G...John Glen, Jerry Goodson, Peter Gibbs, Robinson Gooden, Joseph Green, John Graham.

H...John Hoyle, John Howell, John Huggens, Henry Harmon, Alexander Hill, Frederick Harvel, Elizabeth Hover, Peter Harmon, James Hanks.

I...Jonathan Ingold, George Ikerd,

K...Adam Kiser.

L...Jacob Link, David Lutz, Richard Lewis, John Lohr, Isaac Loranice, John Long, Henry Long.

M...Daniel McGee, Isaac Mauny, Peter Martin, Michael Miller, Frederick Moore, Marmaduke Maples, Tomas Mira, James Montgomery, William Matthews, Job R. McCulloch, Aaron Moore.

N...F. Nicholas.
P...William Penny, Sally Petillo.
R...John Rudisil, Michael Rhyne, James A. Robinson, Samuel S. Ray.

S...John Seifford, John Shinn, Margaret Summey, Solomon Stroup, Thomas Sherrel, Polly Torrence, Absalom Taylor, James Townsend, David Thornebuck.

V...Alexander Vickers.
W...Elsley Wright, Maxwell Warlick, John Wilson, Jonas Wilson, Thomas Wilkins, William Wilson, F. Wills, Aaron Wheeler.

Y...David Young.
D. REINHARDT, P. M.
3167.

To Rent,

A Valuable Plantation,
LYING three miles east of Charlotte, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, now in a high state of cultivation. There is on the plantation a good dwelling-house, with an excellent barn, gin house, and other out buildings, in good repair. The soil is well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, and every thing which the climate affords. There is also an orchard, which probably is equal, if not superior, to any in the county. It can be had on accommodating terms. Apply to
JANE H. ALEXANDER.
4166

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 29th day of December, 1827, a mulatto man named WILLIAM, who says he belongs to Charles Carter, lawyer, living in Augusta, Ga. The fellow is blind in his right eye, about five feet nine inches high, and appears to be fifty or 60 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.
1631f

POSTAGE.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage either on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same.

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1828.

A...Thomas Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, Henry Allison, Dr. John Ambler, Sample Alexander, James T. Asbury.

B...James C. Braley, William M. Bostwick, James Brown, Capt. Black, James M. Black, Pinkney Boles, John Black, Allen Baldwin, Upton Byram, Robert Barnett, A. Brevard, Allen & Baldwin, J. L. Brooks, John Barnett, sen.

C...Benjamin Cohen 2, William Comstock, James Curk, Samuel D. Cowen, John Coston, Samuel Conner, Harriet E. Caldwell, Charles Culvin, William Carson, James D. Craig, Azariah Coburn, Thomas Collins, Jesse Clark, Jeremiah Clontz, Thomas Caldwell.

D...Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Daniel Davis, James Davidson, Col. John H. Davidson, William Duncan, James Dinkins, Thomas Dance, John Duffey, Mrs. Obeldence Dinkins.

E...Charles Elms 3, John S. Emerson, Stephen T. Emerson.

F...William H. Folger 4, Joseph Flinn 2, Robert Faires, Isaac Flankin, William Flinn.

G...Col. Robert Gamble, Turner Garret, Thomas Gillespie, Willis Gibbs, Mr. Gallant, Rev. Isaac Grier, Alexander Greer.

H...Daniel Hyams, Dr. John M. Happoldt, Whitmill Hooks, C. E. Henderson, Sam B. Hill, Andrew Hipp, Thomas Harris, John Henderson, sen. Moses J. B. Hays, Thomas Houston, Thomas Hutchinson, Col. Henry Hoover.

J...William Jamison, Isaac Jamison.

K...William A. Kerr, Marcus Kennedy, Robert B. Kerr, James Kerr, Susannah Kesiah, George B. Keeser, Rowell King.

L...James La 1, Elizabeth Locke, John Little, Theresa Lemmond.

M...Nancy Mathes, Elizabeth Mason, James Murphey, Ann F. McLure, William Monteith, Alexander Mock, Dick McCorkle, Guy Maxwell, Elizabeth McKee, James Mills, John McQuay, Ephraim Mitchell, John A. McLane, Hugh McDowell 2, Margaret McLeland, William J. Morrison, David McDaniel, P. Morris, Samuel Montgomery.

N...Hugh Neely 2.

O...Nathan Orr 2, Alexander Osborn.

P...Rev. Walter S. Pharr, Richard Peoples, John C. Pharr, Dr. Wm. J. Polk 2, George W. Polk, Marshall T. Polk, Mary Potts, David Phifer.

Q...Cyrus Quayre.

R...Joseph Reed, Doct. Joseph Rose, Isabel or Rachel Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Polly Robinson.

S...Thomas Spratt, Adam Springs 2, Edward Sharp, William Sharpley, Robert Sloan, James Stevens, John D. Smith, Joseph Smith, John Simpson, James Slone.

T...J. H. Taylor, John H. Thomas, James G. Torrence, Wiley Trexler.

W...James Wilson, John G. Wilson, Thos. Winchester.
3167

WM. SMITH, P. M.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant vs. the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hanks, widow of John Hanks, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of — Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t 69.—price adv. \$3.

Notice.

HAVING just returned from the South, whither I contemplate removing, in a short time, I request those indebted to me, to call at my shop, where I can at any time be seen, and make payment; and those to whom I am indebted, to call for settlement.
THOS. I. JOHNSON.
Jan. 7, 1828.—64.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, whose notes have become due, are requested to call and make payment; and all those indebted to myself, who know, in good faith, the money ought to have been paid before this time, are informed that longer indulgence will not be given; as the sound is frequently heard, he has run off, he is broke, and in almost every instance, to my loss.
WILLIAM SMITH.
January 3, 1828.—3166

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Plantation on which he now lives, containing 160 acres, under good cultivation, and well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, &c. He will take a negro and a good wagon, in part payment. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOHN C. GARRISON
January 2, 1828.—2155f

N. B.—If not sold shortly, the plantation will be rented for one year.

Come and PAY.

THE subscriber having declined the Tavern-keeper's Business, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to call and make immediate payment. This measure is absolutely necessary, as he intends devoting himself to another branch of business, which demands the use of all his funds; and unless the call is complied with by the middle of January, he can have no other alternative than a collection by suit.

Mrs. McCulloch

Will accommodate a few gentlemen with board, by the month or year. She would be happy to accommodate her former travelling customers, and persons who wish to be retired from the noise and bustle of the town, at the first house above Blair, Johnson & Co's. store, Main street.

M. M. McCULLOCH
Camden, Dec. 22.—8166

POETRY.

CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST.

BY MISS. HENNA.

"But the ship was now in the midst of the sea,
Tossed with waves, for the wind was contrary."
St. MATTHEW, Chap. xiv. Ver. 24.

FEAR was within the tossing bark,
When stormy winds grew loud,
And waves came rolling high and dark,
And the tall mast was bowed.

And men stood breathless in their dread,
And baffled in their skill—
But One was there, who rose and said
To the wild sea, Be still!

And the wind ceased—it ceased—that word
Passed through the gloomy sky;
The troubled billows knew their Lord,
And sank beneath his eye.

And slumber settled on the deep,
And silence on the blast,
As when the righteous falls asleep,
When death's fierce throes are past.

Thou that didst rule the angry hour,
And tame the tempest's mood,
Oh! send thy Spirit forth in power,
O'er our dark souls to brood!

Thou that didst bow the billow's pride,
Thy mandates to fulfil,—
So speak to passion's raging tide,
Speak and say,—Peace, be still!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE HARP.—A GHOST STORY.

[From the German of Kremer.]

The secretary and his young wife were yet, in the gay and glittering spring of life. Neither interest nor a mere passing inclination had united them. No; love, ardent, long tried love, had been the seal of their union. They had early become acquainted with each other's sentiments; but the delay of Sellner's preferment had constrained him to put off the completion of his wishes. At length he received his appointment, and the next Sunday he led his true love, as his wife to his new dwelling. After the long and constrained days of congratulation and of family festivals, they could, at length, enjoy the fair evening, in cordial solitude, undisturbed by any third person. Plans for their future life, Sellner's flute, and Josepha's harp, filled up those hours, which only appeared too short for the lovers; and the sweet harmony of their tones was to them a fair prelude of their future days. One evening, they had enjoyed themselves so long with their music, that Josepha began to complain of the headache. She had concealed an indisposition which she had experienced in the morning from her anxious consort, and at first an unimportant attack of fever was, by the excitement of the music, and the exertion of the mind, the more increased, as she had, from her youth, suffered much from weak nerves. She now concealed it no longer from her husband, but anxiously sent. Sellner after a physician. He came, treated the matter as a trifle, and promised that she would be much better in the morning. But, after an extremely restless night, during which she was constantly delirious, the physician found poor Josepha in a state which had all the symptoms of a strong nervous fever. He employed all the proper means, but Josepha's illness got daily worse.

On the ninth day, Josepha herself felt that her weak nerves would no longer sustain this malady; indeed, the physician had already mentioned it to Sellner before. She knew, herself, that her last hour was come, and with tranquil resignation she awaited her fate.

"Dear Edward," said she to her husband, as she drew him to her last time to her breast, "with deep regret do I leave this fair earth, in which I have found thee, and found true happiness in thy love; but now I may no longer remain happy in thine arms, yet shall Josepha's love still hover o'er thee, as thy good angel, until we meet again on high!"

Having said this, she sank back, and fell asleep forever! It was nine o'clock in the evening. What Sellner suffered was inexpressible; he struggled long for life; the shock had destroyed his health; and when, after many weeks illness, he recovered, there was no more the strength of youth in his limbs; he sank into a hollow melancholy, and evidently faded away. A deep sadness took place of his despair, and a silent sorrow hallowed the memory of his beloved! He had Josepha's chamber left in the same state in which it was before her death. On a work-table lay her needle work, and in the corner was her harp, silent and untouched. Every

to this sanctuary of his love, took his flute, leaned, as in the times past of his happiness, on the window, and breathed in mournful tones his regret for the beloved shade!

Once he stood thus, lost in fancy, in Josepha's chamber. A clear moonlight night waited to him its gentle breezes through the open window, and, from a neighboring castle tower, the watchman called the hour of nine the harp woke its tones again, as if swept by the breath of a spirit. Strangely surprised, he let his flute be still, and with it ceased the echo of the harp. He sang now with deep emotion Josepha's favorite air; and louder and stronger did the strings resound the melody, while their tones accorded in perfect union! He sank in joyous emotion on the earth, and spread his arms to embrace the beloved shade. Suddenly he felt himself breathed on, as if by the warm breath of spring, and a pale and glimmering light flew over him! Strongly inspired, he called out, "I know thee, beloved shade of my sainted Josepha! Thou didst promise to hover o'er me with thy love, and that promise thou hast fulfilled. I feel thy breath—thy kisses on my lips; I feel myself embraced by thy glory!"

With deeper bliss he seized, anew, the flute; and the harp sounded again, but yet lower, and lower, until its whispers dissolved in distant and indistinct sounds!

Sellner's whole faculties were powerfully excited by the apparition of this evening; he threw himself, restless, on his bed, and in his feverish dreams the whispers of the harp yet called on him again. He awoke late, and harassed with the phantasies of the night, he felt his whole being wondrously affected; and a voice was alive in him, which was the anticipation of a speedy dissolution, and which indicated the victory of the soul over the body. With infinite desire he awaited the evening and passed it in Josepha's chamber.

He had already lulled himself into a sweet dream by means of his flute, when it struck nine—and scarcely had the last stroke of the clock echoed, when the harp began to sound softly, until at length it vibrated in full chord. As his flute ceased, the spirit tones ceased with it; the pale and glimmering light flew over him again, and in his bliss he could only utter the words,

"Josepha! Josepha! take me to thy faithful breast!"

For the present, the harp took leave with light and trembling tones, till its whispers again were lost in low and trembling sounds!

Strangely affected by the occurrences of the evening, Sellner, as before, tottered back to his chamber. His faithful servant was alarmed with the appearance of his master, and hastened, notwithstanding his orders to the contrary, to the physician, who was at the same time, an old friend of Sellner's. He found him with an attack of fever of the same symptoms as Josepha had, but of far stronger kind. The fever increased considerably, throughout the night, during which he continually raved of Josepha and of the harp. In the morning he was more composed; for the great struggle was over, and he felt, clearly, that his dissolution was at hand, though the physician did not perceive it.

The patient disclosed to his friends what had taken place on both evenings; and no opposition of the cool-minded man could bring him from his opinion. As the evening came on, he grew yet weaker, and begged, with trembling voice, to be carried to Josepha's chamber. This was done. With infinite serenity he gazed around, hailed his fair recollections with silent tears, and spoke calmly, but firmly, of the hour of nine, as the time of his death. The decisive moment approached, and he desired all to quit his chamber, after he had bid them farewell, except the physician, who persisted in remaining. The ninth hour at length sounded hollow from the castle tower, Sellner's face was transformed, and a strong impulse glowed on his pallid countenance!

"Josepha," he cried, as if impelled by Heaven, "Josepha, hail me yet once more on my departure, that I may feel thee near, and may overcome death by thy love!"

Then rang the strings of the harp in tones loud and brilliant as the songs of victory, and over the departing one waxed a glimmering light!

"I come: I come!" he said, and sunk back, struggling for life.

Yet lower and lower rang the tones of the harp, his last strength was now exhausted by convulsion, and as he departed, the harp strings broke at once, as if torn by a spirit's hand!

The physician trembling, closed the eyes of the deceased, (who, notwithstanding his contest with death, lay as

in deep emotion. For a long time he was unable to dismiss from his mind the impression of this scene; and he observed a strict silence as to the last moments of his friend; until at length, in an hour of social confidence, he imparted to some friends the occurrence of the evening, and at the same time showed them the harp, which he had received as a last legacy from the deceased!

TRAVELLING IN STAGES.

From Sir Walter Scott's New work, the "Chronicles of Canongate."

I like Mail coaches, and I hate them. I like them for my convenience, but I detest them for my convenience, but I detest them for sitting quietly till minding their own business, and preserving the stamp of originality of character which nature or education may have impressed on them.

Off they go, jingling against each other in the rattling vehicle, till they have no more variety of stamp in them than so many smooth shillings—the same even in their Welsh wigs and great coats, each without more individuality than belongs to a partner of the company, as the waiter calls them, of the north coach.

Worthy Mr. Piper, best of contractors, who ever furnished four frampal Jades for public use, I bless you when I set out on a journey myself; the neat coaches under your contract render the intercourse from Johnie Groat's house to Ladykirk and Cornhill Bridge safe, pleasant, and cheap. But, Mr. Piper, you, who are a shrewd arithmetician, did it never occur to you to calculate how many fool's heads, which might have produced an idea or two in the year, if suffered to remain in quiet, get effectually addled by jolting to and fro in these flying chariots of yours; how many decent countrymen become conceited bumpkins after a cattle-show dinner in the capital, which they could not have attended save for your means; how many decent country parsons return critics and spouters, by way of importing the newest taste from Edinburgh? And how will your conscience answer one day for carrying so many bonny lasses to barter modesty for conceit and levity at the metropolitan Vanity Fair? Consider, too, the low rate to which you reduce human intellect. I do not believe your habitual customers have their ideas more enlarged than one of your coach-horses. They know the road, like the English postillion, and they know nothing besides. They date, like the carriers at Gadshill, from the death of John Ostler; the succession of guards forms a dynasty to them; coachmen are their ministers of state, and an upset is to them a greater incident than a change of administration. Their only point of interest on the road is to save the time, and see whether the coach keeps the hour. This is surely a miserable degradation of human intellect.

Take my advice, my good sir, and disinterestedly contrive that once or twice a quarter, your most dexterous whip shall overturn a coachful of these superfluous travellers, in terror to those who, as Horace says, "delight in the dust attracted by your chariots."

Your current and customary mail-coach passenger, too, gets abominably selfish, schemes successfully for the best seat, the freshest egg, the right cut of the surloin. The mode of travelling is death to all the courtesies and kindnesses of life, and goes a great way to demoralize the character, and cause it to retrograde to barbarism. You allow us excellent dinners, but only twenty minutes to eat them, and what is the consequence! Bashful beauty sits on one side of us, timid childhood on the other; respectable, yet somewhat feeble old age is placed on our front; and all require those acts of politeness which ought to put every degree upon a level at the convivial board. But have we time—we, the strong and active of the party—to perform the duties of the table to the more retired and bashful, to whom these little attentions are due? The lady should be pressed to her chicken, the old man helped to his tender slice, the child to his tart. But not a fraction of a minute have we to bestow on any other person but ourselves; and the prut-prut-tut of the guard's discordant note, summons us to the coach, the weaker party having gone without their dinner, and the able bodied and active threatened with indigestion from having swallowed victuals like a Leicestershire clown bolting bacon. On the memorable occasion I am speaking of, I lost my breakfast, sheerly from obeying the commands of a respectable looking old lady who once required me to ring the bell, and another time to help the tea-kettle. I have some reason to think she was literally an old stager, who laughed in her sleeve at my complaisance! so that I have sworn in my secret soul revenge upon her sex, and

and degree, whom I may encounter in my travels. I mean all this without the least ill will to my friend the contractor, who I think has approached as near as any one is like to do towards accomplishing the modest wish of the Amatus and Amata of the Peri Bathos.

Ye gods, annihilate but time and space,
And make two lovers happy.

A SOLDIER'S PETITION.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 17, Mr. Sprague presented the Petition of John Blake, a revolutionary officer, who entered the service in April, 1775; who was in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, East Chester, White Plains, Trenton, Saratoga, Stillwater, Stony Point, besides a score of skirmishes.

The following is an extract:

"When in the Jerseys, I captured several small detachments of refugees, which so irritated their commander, Colonel Delancey, that he offered a reward of sixty guineas to any person who might bring me to him dead or alive. General Washington, then at Crumpond, in the State of New York, wrote me a letter to repair to his quarters. When I arrived, he says, 'Friend Blake, I have a pleasant tour of duty for you, which is, to take a detachment of men, and make Colonel Delancey, and his guard, prisoners. I have heard he has offered a bounty for you & I give you this opportunity to retaliate.' Accordingly, the following night, I repaired to his quarters; but before I arrived I took two of his men, who gave me the countersign, by which means I was enabled to take the sentinel without alarming the guard. I found the door bolted, and went to the window where I saw several officers playing at cards, one of whom inquired 'What was trumps?' I immediately answered, 'Black Jack of the 5th Regiment!' at the same time ordering the window broken. The guard of 39 men and 9 officers were made prisoners, but the Colonel was absent and escaped.

"I have at last attained to my 74th year, without receiving the compensation due for my services, and have lately had the misfortune of having one of my arms broken; yet I am under the necessity, even debilitated and disabled as I am, of labouring to support life. But soon will the vital spark expire, and free my country from pressing importunities. Shall Congress be reproached with partiality? Why, then, do some who served only nine months, receive their pensions as many years, whilst others, because they have, by persevering industry, obtained a scanty pittance, are remanded from their country's generosity? I sincerely hope that, while she so liberally rewards meritorious foreigners, who entered the service at the eleventh hour, she will not be unmindful of the freeborn sons of America, who bore the heat and burden of the day. My countrymen, I reckon upon your justice and generosity."

From the Charleston Courier.

The American Quarterly, and the Hon. Lieutenant de Roos—or, if etiquette so requires it, Lieutenant the Hon. Frederic Fitzgerald de Roos.

This Lieutenant's travels, are criticised with great, but well merited severity, in the fourth number of this Review. The article is attributed to Mr. Walsh, and savours of the critique already published in the National Gazette. The English, indeed, have taken the matter into their own hands; for, in a late number of the London Literary Gazette, Mr. De Roos has been made to smart for his flippancy and ignorance. The raulk in life of this gentleman is so high, both on father and mother's side, that if he had staid long enough at school to finish his education, better things might have been expected from him; but when a half-educated boy of high birth, unites ignorance with arrogance, one scarcely knows how to manage him.

That this son of Neptune writes occasionally pour es desennuyer, and to curry favor with his betters, is evident, from this book of his travels; whether he ever reads, is much more questionable. One thing is certain, that he thinks himself a grammarian, and is, accordingly, alive to the slightest deviation from the legitimacy of cases and tenses. This exhibits itself in the following sentence of the "Travels."

"The only books I could find in Halifax (a British Town!) were a long statistical account by Bristed, and 'The Tour of an American to the Falls of Niagara,' beginning with 'I lay down in my military cloak,' &c."

The editor of the Review has thus observed upon the passage:

"By italicizing the word *lay*, the Lieutenant would seem to indicate that he had caught our unlucky American sinning against Lilly and Lowth. A man, however, may tell a good deal worth hearing, though he now and then commits an error of mood or tense. Even this scolding grammarian had just before said, that two routes might *lay* together; and why not an officer and his cloak?"

gether, they could not have engendered a more ungrammatical blunder than this of the Lieutenant's; but his ignorance is equally manifest by his italicizing as above, and I am astonished that Mr. Walsh should appear to admit that his under-scoring was, though fastidious, yet correct. The American Traveller was perfectly right, and this English coxcomb is, in both instances, perfectly wrong. When a wanderer, or traveller, is uncertain whether two routes (or Routes) lie together, I shall always think him right when he says that he "*lay* down in his cloak"—waiting, as any prudent man would do, for instruction in the premises. If Mr. Walsh perceived that the Lieutenant's criticism was as bad as his performance, he ought to have been more explicit. As it is, he apologizes for what is strictly grammatical, and appears to take refuge in the "*Tu quoque*." The Lieutenant, I suppose, will neither read the "*Review*," nor these remarks; but other of his countrymen may read both, and take a lesson as to the folly of "throwing stones when people inhabit glass-houses, &c."

Before I conclude, I must remark upon a singular mistake of Sir Walter Scott, or of his American publisher; in the latter case, the good natured Baronet would, I dare say, very readily forgive. In the former case, he ought not so readily to forgive himself.

In the 2d vol. (p. 141) of the Philadelphia edition of his *Life of Buonaparte*, Sir Walter thus expresses, or is made by others to express, a part of his estimate of Napoleon, the first and the last. "He possessed in an eminent degree, the sort of eloquence which can make the worse appear the better reason; and which, turning into ridicule the arguments derived from general principles of morality or honesty, which he was accustomed to term *idiosyncrasy*, makes all rest upon circumstance." *Idiosyncrasy*, means a peculiarity of physical constitution, with which the passage in question has nothing to do. *Ideology* was Buonaparte's word, and he used it upon every occasion where he meant to exhibit sound sense as theoretical nonsense. If the historian used *idiosyncrasy* in this sense, we shall be compelled at once to concur and to flatter him, by the well known excuse of Horace for Homer:

("Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.")

If it is an error of the Press, I trust it is *trans-atlantic*, otherwise, I shall never sing or say, "*O Carey, mi care*."

THE OLIVE.

Emblem of peace.—In old Rome, every new married couple were crowned with garlands of the olive, to represent that quiet and peace which ought to attend the hymeneal union. The victor at the olympic games was honoured with an olive crown. Noah's dove is represented with an olive-branch in its beak, as bringing the promise of peace to a desolated world. The bird of the American banner has its branch in one talon, and arrows in the other, as if offering either peace or war to the nations of the earth. The olive was consecrated to Pallas, and was the favourite tree of the virgin goddess. When the god of the trident quarrelled with her for the honour of giving name to the city of Athens, their peers resolved that one who should give the most useful present to mankind, should name the city. Neptune dashed his trident on the sea-shore, and instantly the war-horse arose, with flashing eyes and streaming mane; Minerva touched the earth with her spear, and the gentle olive raised its mild head above the earth; the goddess was triumphant.

THE ORANGE TREE.

Emblem of Genius.—This is the prince of trees. It bears at the same time blossoms and fruit. Its leaves are ever green, and as it increases in age and size, it increases in beauty and fruitfulness. Its flowers load the air with the richest perfume, and its fruit is the most delicious and exquisite on earth. This superiority over all other trees, and these inestimable qualities, render it a happy emblem of genius, that magnificent and splendid boon of nature, which, like this tree, is ever green, and which grows more and more beautiful beneath the hand of time. Thus genius surpasses every other attribute of mind, and is continually producing new blossoms, while it is loaded with mature fruit.

The orange tree has also been considered typical of the passion of love, because, although its fruit be golden, its colour is exquisite, and its taste delicious, its rind is bitter. Perhaps none can understand the emblem, except those who are so lucky or unlucky (as the case may be) as to be caught in the gossamer web of the capricious little god. When the young bride of Providence plights her faith and her affections before the sacred altar, her waist and her brow are enwreathed with a chaplet of orange flowers, which is called the "*chapeau de la mariee*."—Morn.